The Heroism of Modern Pauls Needed to Stem the Tide of Iniquity-A Talk to Men Brings Out Remarkable Responses.

The poople are becoming greatly interested in Francis Murphy's afternoon talks to Christians at the Y. M. C. A. Hall. All through the past week there have daily been many of the clergy of the city in attendance, besides a large body of the active church-workers, among them prominent business men, all learning from the lips of this strong, plain-spoken orator the simple truths of the gospel, "peace on earth, good will to men," that inspire what may be fitly characterized as his innocent earnestness. The remarks of ministers at every one of these meetings show that, as a body, they have not only conceived great respect for this teacher of divine truth, who has so unpretentiously come among them, but that they have a deep affection for the man. As one of them said at a recent meeting: "His power over us, such as we have not known before, can only be explained from the fact that the gospel he teaches is evangelical, and the position he fills is apostolic in its unselfish devotion

Mr. Murphy's subject yesterday afternoon was "Faith," and his address was based largely upon the declaration of what is, perhaps, the most famous text in the Bible, and the most widely quoted in all literature: "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." He said: "Here is a man of established business reputation who organizes a company, and now comes to us and undertakes to sell its stock on the promise of rich dividends. We dnow the man's character. We know he has too much at stake in the commercial world to admit, for an instant, of misrepresentation, and the stock is eagerly purchased. On what? On faith! That little piece of paper that is issued for your hard-earned dollars is absolutely the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen! Business men, not the comparison literally just and true And do you not accept the little piece of paper, and treat the acceptance as a weighty transaction, and is not all this simply the evidence of things not seen? It is. Now, here we have the promise of Almighty God that belief on His only begotten Son means everlasting life—everlasting life! That is the par value of the page of Script ure that bears that promise. Will you take God at his full value in this issuance of the stocks of heaven! Here is the promise. And what is the price of having the recording angel enter your name, your subscription, on the the book of eternal life, that shall make you a bondholder of the universe, a joint heir with the Son of God? Simply this; have faith, as Christ said, even though only of the size of a grain of mustard seed. A grain of mustard seed! Think of that! God is mindful of our weakness, that we are flesh. And do you not exercise this very faith in all the other concerns of life? Without faith all society would lapse into anarchy. It is the very hub on which turns the wheel of progress and civilzation. It is exercised almost inconsciously, in every direction, in every relation of man to man. When a man falls in love and falteringly sends the first letter to the 'sacred being' who is becoming enshrined in his heart-half in doubt whether to send it at all or not, trembling in the balance, and yet unthinkingly working out God's purposes—is he not executing the very letter of this wonderful truth, and is not his love the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen? Let us have a little faith that God means

what he says, and the church will receive a baptism of power such as she never knew in all her history. We have a commandment to go into all the world and preach the gospei, and some of you think you have done it here in Indianapolis, but you haven't-when a beloved minister said from this very platform a few night ago that the one thing he had never received grace to do was to go into a saloon. But that is the very thing that would strengthen him most to do, You go to Africa to find moral darkness, but I tell you, you had better select a continent nearer at hand. [Laughter.] I have nothing to say against Africa, but your missions are wanted tolay, here; and to move them into other continents is a sort of geographical procrastination that reveals the danger of fear in facing the work at your very doors. Let us be honest about these things. What we need is the heroism of modern Pauls, that will dare to stem the tide of iniquity at its very source, to point to the 'unknown god' among the idols of sin in our modern civilization." After some remarks by Rev. Dr. Hendrickson on the effect of faith in beautifying the life, and receiving the bene-

diction, the audience departed. The meeting last night was conducted quite differently from all previous gatherings, and represented more fairly the actual nature of the movement. The lower floor wrs reserved en-tirely for men, and they flocked in to fill it. In looking over the mass of faces it was evident that a considerable percentage were those of the men in whose behalf this work is being pressed forward, and they took a great interest in the advice given them by the apostle of "gospel temperance," frequently applauding his pithy references to their weaknesses, as well as his earnest appeals to their manhood that they abandon the vice which was insidiously consuming them. Mr. Murphy's subject was "Freedom from the Carse," for which he found his text in the words Galatians: "Stand fast, therein the liberty wherewith Christ made us free." He said a noble business man of this city, who is often under the dominion of drink, told him yesterday that the saloou-keeper whom he patronized has said to him several times: "I never want you to come into my place for a glass of liquor again. I beg of you to stay out. It is ruining you. tell you I don't want to be compelled to sell you liquor. You know I mean it. Please stay away from my place." Mr. Murphy then said: "That is the kind of hearts saloon-keepers have, my friends. Think you not such men are ready to accept of the divine grace and love of Christ. All you want is a ittle genuine bravery to go in and see them. They are not going to insult you, and you do act need to cast reproach on or even mention their business. Simply subject them to the love of God, and He will break their hearts with remorse at the men they have ruined. This is true, and all you have to do now is to go, and you will find them eager to hear you. Treat them like a hatter in this city treated a poor man the other day. He dressed him up, gave him a new bat, and vest, and coat and pair of pants. I received the present of a pair of pants myself when I started out. [Great laughter.] John B. Gough started out with a new pair o trousers. [Laughter.] Yes, and when he pulled them on he found they came so high up as to hardly afford sufficient cover, and he had to improvise a couple of rough straps to go under his heel to hold them down. |Laughter. | He told me that the first meeting he ever spoke in he just went to, in his haste, with those pants on cheers |, and forgot all about the fact until, in the middle of his earnest discourse, he remembered the straps, and the thought that they might burst with his exertions, and what consequences would be, brought cold beads of sweat to his forehead for fear of such a calamity. [Great laughter.] Yes, but the poor old man who invited and persuaded John B. Gough to speak that night, so much against his reluctance, little dreamed that God was to anoint him with power and see him through this world as one of the grandest apostles of human liberty that was ever sent among men. [Applause.] He little thought that the baptism of God would come into this poor rescued man's soul, until it illuminated the genius of his commanding intellect, and in its might and majesty, swept the very milky way, and voiced to the stars the triumph of the free. [Tremendous applanse.] This is what Christ's gospel does for fallen sinners, and I ask you men to come forward in the presence of this audience, to-night, and declare in God's name that you will never touch another drop of intoxicating liquor." |Ap-

plause. At the close of Mr. Murphy's speech many replied to the appeal almost instantly, so great had his power over his hearers become. An unusual scene in a public audience ensued. Poor mechanics who had been drinking up their earnings while their families suffered the penalty, arose and declared with the earnestness born of determinations which had been faltering, waiting for such a moment for years, that they would never drink Santa Fe. N. M. 29.94 30 26 36 Clear. another glass while life lasted, with the help of Salt Lake City... 30.18 38 32 40 .08 Clear. God. One man said that he had served the devil for twenty years, but had resolved to the pledge that night. Another said he was a mechanic and a prize drunkard. baving been at times full from Sunday to Sunday, and that he had made up his mind to stop

"Are you going to sign to-night?" Mr. Murphy

'Right now," was the manly response, and, amid great applause, he seated himself at the little table, where so many resolutions have been

misery had been the fate of a large family of children God had given him, because of the cup and he proposed to break the spell. And so it went from one to another until the audience was completely carried away with enthusiasm, and hundreds signed the pledge. To-night the first meeting will be held in Tomlinson Hall, when Mr. Murphy and others interested in this peculiar revival will address the great crowd that will undoubtedly be

In Charge of a Committee. The Murphy meetings hereafter will be under the management of a general committee, on which are representatives of the various denominations. Yesterday afternoon this committee organized by electing as president the Rev. Dr. J. A. Rondthaler; secretary, W. H. Hobbs; treasurer, T. P. Day. These gentlemen will act with an executive committee, the other members of which are: Chairman, J. C. Shaffer, A. A. Barnes, W. D. Cooper, E. C. Atkins, J. F. Walnek, M. V. McGilliard, C. E. Coffin, Arthur Jordan, T. E. Sommerville, D. W. Coffin and Frederick Baggs. This organization will have charge of all financial and other matters necessary as aids to the local temperance movement represented by Mr. Murphy.

HARRISON HOME CLUB.

Permanent Organization Completed at a Large Meeting of City Republicans.

The final steps toward making the Harrison Home Club a permanent organization were taken last night, at a largely-attended meeting in the Council chamber. The committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft a constitution and by-laws submitted a report, which was unanimously adopted. The articles of association cite that "on the 14th of May, 1888, many citizens of the city of Indianapolis and of Marion county associated themselves together under the name of the 'Harrison Home Club for the declared object of promoting, by organand harmonious effort, the manifest common desire of the Republicans Indiana for the nomination their distinguished leader, Benjamin Harrison, as the candidate of the national Republican party for President of the United States, thereby to secure the triumph of that party in the State and Nation; and the object so declared having been attained, and the value of zens seeking the public good, rather than personal ends, having been demonstrated, we now propose to perpetuate said organization."

The articles then state that the club shall be organized under the laws of the State of Indiana. The objects are set forth, briefly, as follows: The advancement of the science of politics, and the improvement of its members in the knowl edge and proper conception of the duties and obli gations of the governing and governed portions of society; to erect and maintain suitable build ings for public meetings; to provide library and reading-rooms, and proper literature for the study and discussion of political questions, with such arragements for social intercourse and amusement as may contribute to these ends. It is made the duty of the members to do all in their power to elevate American citizenship; to discountenance, oppose and rebuke corruption in politics, and to promote reforms in national, State, county and municipal affairs. The corporate seal of the club is described as follows: "A disc, with the words, 'Harrison Home Club' stamped thereon and around the edge thereof, and with the word seal stamped horizontally across the face." The business and prudentia affairs are to be managed by an executive committee of nine members, who are to be appointed by the president. The first annual meeting, it is provided, shall occur on the anniversary of the organization of the club, on May 14, 1889. The constitution states that a special aim of the club is to redeem Marion county from Demo-cratic rule. The following committees, of five members each, in addition to that of the executive, are provided for: Finance, admission and political reform. All Republican voters of Ma-rion county are made eligible to active, and all Republican voters of Indiana to honorary membership. All honorary members will be required to pay an initiation fee of \$10.

Hugh Hanna, the old president of the club will continue in office until the annual election next May. On Dec. 29 an election will be held to fill the minor offices. It was decided that, as a tribute of respect to General Harrison, whose name the club bears, it will attend in a body his inauguration as President of the United States. The following committee on membership, whose duty it will be to secure signatures to the articles of association, was appointed. B. A. Richardson, J. S. Scott, Worth Wright, H. T. Tincher and J. N. Wheatley. After the organization of the club had been completed, about seventy-five of the leading Republicans of the city signed the articles of incorporation, which will be filed with the Secretary of State and county recorder as soon as the seal can be obtained. In the meantime the original entries will be on file in Mr. Scott's office in the Boston Block, where all good Republicans are asked to come and attach their names as members of the

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Indications.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. For Indiana and Illinois-Rain; colder, preceded in

eastern Indiana by fair and slightly warmer winds, ecoming southwesterly.

| Local Weather Report Indianapolis, Dec. 15. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|---------|------|--|--|--|--|
| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Preo | | | | |
| 7 A. M 2 P. M 7 P. M | 30.21 30.01 29.96 | 31 47 44 | 42 | | | | | | | |

Maximum thermometer, 48; minimum thermome-Following is a comparative statement of the condi tion of temperature and precipitation on Dec. 15,

Normal.... Mean..... Departure from normal.....

Total excess or deficiency since Dec. 1 00 Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 -- 901

| | Bar- | NAPOLIS, Dec. 1 | | | Pre- | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------|----------|-----------|--|
| Station. | ome- | | | | | |
| | ter. | Exp. | Min. | Max | tat'n | |
| New York city | 30.44 | 32 | 20 | 36 | | Clear. |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 30.06 | 42 | 16 | 42 | | |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 30.46 | | | | | Fair. |
| Pittsburg. Pa | 30.14 | 48 | | 48 | | Clear. Fair. |
| Washington, D.C | | 38 | | | | Cloudy |
| Charleston, S. C. | 30.32 | 46 | | 52 46 | | Cloudy |
| Jacksonville, Fla | | | | | | |
| Pensacola, Fla. | 30.08 | 62 | | | | Cloudy |
| Montgomery, Al | | 54 | | 58 | | Cloudy |
| Vicksburg, Miss. | 29.78 | 62 | 46 | 66 | ,02 | Rain. |
| New Orleans, La | | | 52 | | | |
| Little Rock, Ark | 29.66 | 52 | | 54 | | Rain. |
| Galveston, Tex. | 29.76 | | | | | Cloudy |
| San Antonio, Ter | 29.78 | 54 | | | 100 | Clear. Rain. |
| Memphis, Tenn. Nashville, Tenn. | 30.02 | | | 56 56 | _ | Cloudy |
| Louisville, Ky | 30.00 | 52 | | | | 1 - 44 |
| Indianapolis, Ind | | 44 | | | | The state of the s |
| Cincinnati, O | Taken and a | | | 48 | | Cloudy |
| Cleveland, O | 30.08 | 40 | 16 | 44 | | Fair. |
| Toledo. O | 30.02 | 40 | | | | Cloudy |
| Marquette, Mien | 29.68 | 36 | | | | Rain. |
| S. Ste. Marie, Mich | 29.72 | | | | | Cloudy |
| Chicago, Ill | | | | | | Rain. |
| Cairo, Ill | . 29.82 | | | | T | Cloudy |
| Springfield, Ill | 29.78 29.76 | | | | .40 | Cloudy Rain. |
| Milwaukee, Wis. Doluth, Minn | | | | | | Cloudy |
| St. Paul, Minn | 29.58 | | | 46 | | Rain. |
| Morehead, Minn. | | | | | | Cloudy |
| St. Vincent, Min | 29.90 | 22 | | 26 | | Character |
| Davenport, Is | 29.70 | 40 | | | | Rain. |
| Dubuque, Ia | 29.68 | | | | | Rain. |
| Des Moines, Ia. | 29.56 | | | 50 | | Rain. |
| St. Louis, Mo | . 29.78 | 42 | | 46 | | Rain. |
| Kansas City, Mo | 29.68 | 52 | | 52 | | Cloudy |
| Fort Sill, Ind. T. | | 54 42 | | | | Fair. |
| Dodge City, Kan Omaha, Neb | 29.60 | | | 100000 | | Rain. |
| North Platte, Nel | | 40 | | | | Cloudy |
| Valentine, Neb | 29.88 | | 28 | 36 | | 1733 3 |
| Yankton, D. T | 29.72 | | 26 | 32 | | Cloudy |
| Ft. Sully, D. T | 29.88 | 24 | 22 | | T | Cloudy |
| Bismarck, D. T | 29.92 | 22 | 22 | 24 | WT. | Snow. |
| Ft. Buford, D. T. | | | 18 | | | |
| P. Arthur's L'd g | 29.68 | 30 | | | | Hazy. |
| Qu'Appelle, N. W | 30.00 | 18 | | | **** | Cloudy |
| Ft. As nab ne. M. | 29.92 | 36 | | | · · · · · | Clare |
| Helena, M. T Boise City, I. T. | 30.10 | | | | | Clear. |
| Chyenne, W. T. | 29.78 | | | | | Fair. |
| Ft.M'Kn'ny, W.T | | | 1 | | | |
| Ft. Wahaskie, W | 29.96 | 30 | 18 | 42 | | Fair. |
| Denver, Col | . 29.80 | 42 | 36 | | | Clear. |
| Pueblo, Col Santa Fe, N. M . | 29.88 | 42 | | 54 | | Rain. |
| Santa Fe. N. M . | 29.94 | 30 | | | | Clear. |
| Salt Laka City | | 38 | 20 | | | Chann |

T-Trace of precipitation. Note-One inch of melted snow equals ten inches of snow.

Commercial Travelers' Committee. At a meeting of the commercial travelers at the Grand Hotel, last evening, the following gentlemen were added to the finance committee: L. P. Goebel, G. W. Geiger, Paul Krause, G. W. Elbrig, J. R. Ross, Bruce Carr, W. F. Winchester, T. P. Swain, P. M. Hildebrand, H. T.

OUTLOOK FOR NEXT SEASON

The Local Base-Ball Directors Regard It as Promising with a New Manager.

Shreve Will Probably Be Disposed of and Getzein Secured-Jack Glasscock and President Brush Will Doubtless Come to Terms.

As yet nothing of an important character has been done by the local base-ball people in the way of arranging for next season. The board of directors will meet on next Tuesday evening, however, and a member of that body is authority for the statement that immediately thereafter several matters which have been under consideration will be disposed of. The managerial question has not been definitely settled yet, but a director said to a Journal reporter, yesterday, that Glasscock would be the man, unless something unlooked for occurred. The difference between President Brush and the prospective manager is small and will be easily adjusted in time. It seems probable that there will be no material changes in the team of last Getzein may be secured, and, is. Healy and Shreve will possibly be disposed of, the latter anyway. The management thinks three pitchers enough and do not expect to carry a greater number. President Brush is of the opinion that the team does not need to be strengthened, claiming that the same men, if properly handled, will make a much better showing than they did last season. Glasscock is of the same belief, and promises to accomplish better results if he is placed in charge, with absolute control. None of the men, except Schoeneck, tave signed, and, as the classification law went into effect yesterday, the local management will now have no

It is asserted by those who ought to know that the Washington League club has lost \$23,-000 in the last three years. Walter Hewett, who owns a controlling interest in the club since his father's death, has recently determined to assess the stock quite heavily, and in consequence there is a great howl among the small shareholders. They must put up or get out, however, and this has led to the charge by some of them that young Hewett has an ulterior motive in making the assessment so heavy, it being double the amount of the stock, and that his aim is to freeze out he small fry and become absolute owner of the club himself. It was by such a scheme that the Boston Triumvirs got possession of that club, and the same scheme was worked in Indianapolis once.

voice in fixing the salaries. The new order of

things will help the club very much in a finan-

cial way, and President Brush claims that from

last year can be saved.

Schoeneck, the giant first baseman of the Indianapolis team, will remain in this city next season, and is making a commendable effort to reduce his weight. He realizes that he was in no condition to play up to the League standard last season on account of his surplus flesh, and is already trying to get rid of some of it. Being a German, Schoeneck likes a glass of beer occasionally, and to the indulgence of this habit he attributes much of his burdensome fat. When Glasscock was here he advised him to discontinue the use of beer altogether, and he promised the future managers to do so, pledging himself to abstain for one year. He has lost seven pounds already, and is confident that he can reduce his weight to 225, that being a loss of thirty-five pounds. If he can do this and is otherwise in good condition, Schoeneck ought to be one of the good players in the League next season.

Base-Ball Notes.

Joe Quinn will replace Hornung in Boston's The League's salary limit for umpires the coming season will be \$1,500. Poorman, who once played in this city, has signed with the Milwaukee club. Keefe, the New York pitcher, is said to have

saved \$20,000 in the last nine years.

Sam Moffatt, the old Indiapapolis pitcher, has abandoned base-ball and gone West. Stagg, the Yale pitcher, is to write a series of papers on base-ball for Harper's Young People. Thomas Esterbrook will play in Louisville

again next season. He may be made captain of There will be no New England League next season unless a radical change takes place very soon. High salaries did it. Bobby Mathews, the oldest pitcher in the business, wants to be an umpire. He has made

application to the American Association. Jack Glasscock. in a letter received by friend here, yesterday, says that he would like very much to manage the Hoosiers in 1889. James O'Rourke is practicing law at his home n Bridgeport, Conn. He has signed to play with the New Yorks next season, just the same.

William Gleason, the short-stop, will, it is said, play first-base for the Athletics next season, replacing Larkin, who will go to the out-

President Young will begin classifying the League ball-players to-morrow. It is now impossible for any player who has not already signed to receive more than \$2,500.

The Cleveland League club would like to se-cure Pete Browning, of Louisville, but it is not probable that the American Association would allow the old man to leave its ranks. The outlook for a Southern League next season is not very reassuring. The clubs all lost

money last season, and the old backers are rather slow in coming to the front again. The Boston club owners claim that they could and would have saved \$10,000 in salaries by the new classification scheme had they known it

was to be adopted at the recent League meet-Emmet Seery, the left fielder, is stage-struck. He has a good voice and did quite well in the recent performance of the Chimes of Normandy, at the Grand Opera-house. He sang a leading part in the same opera at Crawfordsville last

It is not improbable that Sam Thompson, who signed with Philadelphia last week, will be tried at first base next season, Sid Farrar going to the outfield. If Sam's arm should fail him again as it did last year he will be useless in any position other than first base. He thinks he can

play it and would like to try. It is said that the base-ball fever has reached New Zealand, and that teams are being organized to play a regular series of games. Here is a chance for some of the dissatisfied American players who annually threaten to not sign with their respective clubs unless they get their price. New Zealand would be a good place for some of

them to go to. Joe Quest will captain and manage the Sacramento team next season. The California clubs only play on Saturdays and Sundays and it will be readily understood how absurd it is for some of the noted Eastern players to claim that they can do as well out there as in the East, and threaten to remain on the coast unless they get their price. Some tool friend has started this story about Denny. When Jerry left here after the close of the season be bought a round-trip

ticket just the same. President Young has appointed three of the regular League umpires for next season and the fourth man will probably be secured soon, together with one substitute. Those already signed are George W. Barnum who made quite a reputation in the Tri-State League last season: John McQuaide who was regarded the best man'in the American Association and Thomas Lynch, who was one of the League staff last year. The latter is the only one of the old umpires re-tained. Doescher, Valentine, Daniels and Kelly all failed to secure a reappointment. Kelly's escapade in Detriot last season made it in advisable to make him a member of the staff and the others were all failures. Gaffney will probably be the fourth regular man. John Brennan, of this city, has made application for a place and Marshall Locke also has aspirations.

Charged with Embezziement. Everett Birch, against whom an indictment for embezzlement was returned by the late grand jury, was arrested last evening. Mr. Somerville, the laundryman, appeared as complainant against him. Birch is a young man, and his present employer does not believe there is any foundation for the charge. His bond was fixed at \$500, which he was unable to furnish.

Baptismal Pants.

Louisville Courier-Journal. "One of the most curious items in the line of ecclesiastical goods is the garment known as 'baptismal pants,' " said a elergyman. "These 'pants' are used by Baptist ministers when immersing candidates. They are made of rubber cloth, neatly finished, and are intended to keep the minister dry when he goes into the water. Some of the old-time Bapbrought forward his brother, who said that | meeting will be held next Friday evening. | innovation, and a trifling with the duty of going | Jock Dering, and nestled in his arms in a storm, | "Madam, I am hunting for my pipe."

down 'into the water.' They ask how a man can be said to go into the water who goes only into these baptismal pantaloons, and by means of them protects himself against contacts with the water. When these garments were first introduced there was a violent prejudice against them. This has to a great extent been overcome. The 'baptismal pants' are now a regular part of the outfit of most Baptist ministers. These pants are freely advertised in the Baptist newspapers, the prices ranging from \$9 to \$12 a

MORE OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Secret-Service Officers Unearth a Huge Conspiracy on the Northwestern Border, Sr. PAUL, Dec. 15.-The Pioneer Press, this morning, publishes the following: The United States secret-service officers here are on the track of a gigantic opium smuggling conspiracy. They have learned that an organized and wellequipped band of smugglers has for years been operating across the northwestern border, bringing into the State the costly and hightariffed drug. One of the gang was arrested recently at Denver, Col., and he made a full confession. Acting on the information given by him, the deputy collector at St. Vincent, Minn., went west to a point on the Dakota line, on Wednesday last, and intercepted a wagon-load of 800 pounds of opium in the crude form. The opium in the wagon was concealed under a layer of buffalo hides. The whole outfit was seized and the driver of the wagon was arrested. Two government detectives left St. Paul for the north last night. They are after the man to whom the opium was consigned. He is waiting at some small town in the Red river valley for the arrival of the stuff, and will probably be in the clutches of the law before night. When his arrest is accomplished they will have the leader of the gang and, ac-

The authorities here maintain absolute silence when asked for the full details of their important discovery, but do not deny the story of the arrest at Denver and the subsequent seizure at St. Vincent. They freely admit the \$5,000 to \$8,000 out of the same amount taken existence of a smuggling conspiracy, but will go no further. "There is every reason to believe, in the light of recent developments," said a man in high authority, yesterday, "that a quarter of all the opium which has come into this country in the last five years has been smuggled in over the unguarded and unsettled border. opium are sent in on every ship from China which lands at Victoria, C. What is easier, then, than for the smugglers to bring it to some point on the Canadian Pacific road, anywhere between Calgary and Winnipeg, and cart it down into the Territories? The only wonder is that the government officers have not become aware of this before."

cording to reports, one of the smartest and

most dangerous of border outlaws.

"Bull-dog Kelly," the man who was ar-rested at St. Vincent four years ago for murderng a man near Calgary, and whom the United States government refused to give up to Canada, makes no bones of the fact that he has been engaged in the smuggling of opium. It was over the division of the profits of a smuggling enterprise that he killed his man. They had a train of pack mules and brought the opium on mules' backs from Calgary down through the mount-ains to Butte City, Helena, Boseman and other Territorial railroad points, where it was disposed of by shipment to Eastern points. The business is so systematically conducted and such binding oaths for secrecy are exacted from those engaged in it that they laugh at the law.

Big Setzute of the Drug Near Port Huron. PORT HURON, Dec. 15,-For some time it has been well know a hire and at other points along the border that a big consignment of opium was en route through Canada, and that an effort would be made to smuggle t across the border somewhere in this customs district. Yesterday afternoon four customs officers were dispatched up the chore with instructions to look after a consignment of the drug, which would be landed probably at Sand Beach or near there. The plans of the officers were encessfully executed in so far as securing the drug is concerned, but no arrests have yet been made. The opium was landed from a little schooner near Port Hope, and hidden on the shore, the enhoner at sence putting back to Canada. The officers found the opium last night, but the confederate who was guarding it escaped. The opium is valued at about \$20,000, and was brought from Vancouver, British Columbia. It is believed that Labelle the famous smuggler who recently escaped from the United States officials after he had been arrested here and was bulne taken to Detroit, was engaged in the present enterprise. Arrests are almost sure to follow.

THE TROUBLE WITH HAYTI.

The Native Government Evolves a Great

Scheme to Avoid Humiltation. NEW YORK, Dec. 45.-A Kingston, Jamaica, dispatch says: "The Haytlans are in a state of terror at the rumor that United States war vessels are one their wayshere to demand the release of the seized steamer Haytian Republic. The government dare not fight, and they fear that to surrender the vessel in open port at the demand of a foreign man-of-war would make them unpopular and wasken their authority at home. Hence, they have decided upon a very shrewd move. The Atlas-line steamer Alane, Captain Seiders, which arrived from New York last night, brought with him a crew under contract with Minister Preston. They will sail for Fert-au-Prince at midnight on the steamer Arran, also of the Atlas line, which has been chartened for the occasion, and will take possession of the steamer Haytian Republic on Sunday. They will then leave immediately for New York before the American men-of-war arrive. Chief Officer Williams of the Alene will command the returned vessel. The Atlas Company have contracted with Minister Preston to deliver the Haytian Republic at New York, and | him to do something of the kind. thus expected to be spared the disgrace of being compelled to deliver the vessel on the demand of a foreign man-of-war. The government also hopes to escape the payment of indemnity. It is a great scheme. In regard to the above, a reporter last night nterviewed Secretary Bayard, at Washington.

The Secretary said he had no information on the subject, but that the line of action indicated in the Kingston dispatch would be agreeable to him, but that in so far as the question of indemnity was involved, it would not make the slightest difference."

Minister Preston this morning positively refused to affirm or deny the report telegraphed from Jamacia, last night, to the effect that a crew under contract with him to take possession of the seized steamer Haytian Republic, had arrived at Kingston. The report is, however, credited in shipping circles, and is looked upon as a wise movement of the Haytian minister. It is argued that this crew will at once be sent to Port-au-Prince, and be placed immediately on the Haytian Republic. The vessel's head will then be shaped tor New York, where she will arrive, barring accidents, before the American vessels, Galena and Yantic can reach Hayti.

Munitions of War for the Little Republic. NEW YORK, Dec. 15.-The Atias steamer Andes sailed to-day from this port, bound for Port-au-Prince. Rumors that she carried, besides a general cargo several hundred thousand ball cartridges the Haytian government, could

be officially verified. It was stated at the office of the agents of the line, Pim, For wood & Co., that they could not yet tell the nature of the Andes's eargo until her sailing papers had been closed and received. Haytian Minister Preston, also, could not say positively that the steamer carried any amunition for his government, but thought it very likely that she did. From another source it was learned, however, that the Andes, in addition to her cargo of cartridges, carried about one thousand Winchester and Remington rifles, consigned by a manufacturing firm in this city to the Haytian government.

THE WIDOW POMFRET.

How the "Quick or the Dead" Impresses an

After all the monstrous deal of talk over the new American novel, "The Quick or the Dead?" an insular reader is apt to be disappointed by the book. At last it has been published (cost you sixpence) by Messrs. Routledge, and is now within the reach of the humblest purse and the least experienced curiosity. And, after all, it is only the old, old passionate "business," which anyone can study for himself in Miss Broughton's early novels. Perhaps "The Quick or the Dead!" is more like the parodies than the originals of these romances; but the arms, the shoulders, the lips, the kisses; the straining, clinging embraces; the wild, weird, tear-fraught eyes: the ramping, and the rest of it, are after the ancient pattern,

Barbara Pomtret was the widow of Valentine Pomfret, a widow but recently bereaved. She had an elastic night-cool cheek. Mr. Pomfret had been accustomed to tell her that her curled lips were a cup, and her breath wine, and that they made him drunk, drunk. She was eternally posturing, dashing herself about, giggling hysterically, and striking attitudes, like a queen in a Greek play, over her marriage-bed. She sometimes drank three cups of tea and ate two partridges, together with numberless biscuits,

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and he told her that she was a great, golden, uncanny thing. Style appears to have run in this gentleman's family as wicket-keeping does in others, because the late Mr. Pomfret's remarks, as reported, were similar in character. Mrs. Pomfret was all eyes, and a blowse of red-gold hair. She played her graces in the hall on a wet day with Jock, and, as the Piper said, "it was not in nature there should not be kissing." Kissing there was. It was an eager kiss; it was as light as flower leaves, fine as fire. Her stormy bosom tossed some little diamond pins she wore into iridescent sparkles. She then took his face into both hands and held it near her own, and remarked that there was an open grave between them, which says little for American cemeteries. When Mrs. Pomfret came to reflect on her conduct she said she was a wanton. She did penance by sitting up all night with the thermometer at zero. Perhaps we have forgotten to mention that she had rathe arms, a padding step, and that she smelt like a sponge, "that exquisitely fresh fragrance." She wore a dense, yet filmy gown, and a delicate foot in a web-like stocking, and riotous masses of copper-

colored hair. Perhaps it is superfluous to add marks of quotation. The style bewrays itself. The adventures of Barbars, and how she sent her dead husband's consin away, and called him back again, and the number and variety of their kisses, and how Barbara repented, and jilted Jock, absolutely for the last time, are written in "The Quick or the Dead?" They are all perfectly familiar in character and manner to the most ordinary student, and it is hard to explain why they have attracted so much notice in America. In one respect the volume deserves its popularity. Not even Miss Braddon or Quida bas described more dresses, some with woof of fire and web of smoke, some of peach-bloom colored silk and so forth. Perhaps it was on account of her varied costume that Barbara's lover "now seemed affianced to some Eastern houri, languid in rich embroideries among many cushions, and the next followed a modern Atalanta through the broad vistas of her familiar woods." On the whole, it seems a pity that the widow Pomfret did not marry Mr. Dering. As Miss Squeers remarked of 'Tilda Price, it was "most desirable, from the very nature of her failings, that she

should be married as soon as possible. MR. AND MRS. M'SWAT SWEAR OFF. But They Resume Their Pernicious Habits After Two Days.

"Lobelia, my love, another long and delightful evening is before us.' The young husband was arrayed in a dressing-gown of gorgeous, variegated and dazzling complexion. He sat in a luxurious arm-chair and rested his tired feet on the soft plush cushions of two other chairs. In his hand he held a magazine of large print, which he was trying laboriously to read with the aid of an eye-glass he had purchased under the deep and solemn conviction that his position in society required "Is there anything else I can do for you

comfort, Billiger!" tenderly inquired the young "I think not, Lobelia," he replied, after considering a few moments; "though if you will kindly open that package of 'Lone Jack' and

put the smoking set within reach I shall be Mrs. McSwat did so, and with her own fair hands she filled his new meerschum, whose bowl was already taking on a brownish tinge that gave promise of richer and grander results in the near future.

"You don't know Lobelia, (puff), how greatefully I (puff) appreciate your (puff) kindness in interposing no objection to my indulgence in this (puff-puff) habit. Hard as would have been the sacrifice, Lobelia, I (puff) would have quit it cheerfully—that is to say (puff), with comparative cheerfulness—if you had exacted

"How could I have asked you to quit smoking. Billiger," replied the young wife, "when you have never made the least objection to my chew-Mr. McSwat laid the pipe down and looked at her in astonishment. "Do you chew gum, Lobelia?" he said.

"I-I confess I do sometimes, Billiger." "Mrs. McSwat," said he, severely, "have you any idea of the consequences of inveterate gumchewing! Do you know anything of the inconceivably vile materials of which the stuff is "It can't be any worse, Mr. McSwat, than the poisonous, filthy, reeking flumes of that dirty

'Lobelia McSwat, have a care! Don't provoke me too far, or-"Billiger McSwat, do you dare to threaten me? Don't glare and squint at me through that eye-glass till you nave learned how to use it, sir. You are--

"Lobelia!" exclaimed the young husband pale with conflicting emotions "you have spoken sneeringly of this meerschaum. It cost \$25. But let that pass. I can bear it. To think though, that the woman I have vowed to love and cherish"-and his voice faltered-"upon whom I have poured out the treasure of a heart's richest affection, is a g-gum chewchewer! O! O! Lo-be-belia!" "B-Billiger!" sobbed Lobelia, "I'll qu-quit ch-chewing if you'll quit smoking!"
"I'll do it, my love!" he exclaimed.

His brow aflame with a lofty and noble resolve, Billiger wrapped his smoking set, with pipe, tobacco and all, in a paper and threw the package to the remotest depths of a dark and gloomy attic on the topmost floor, while Lobelia gathered up all her wads of gum from their various hiding places, rolled them into a compact bundle and threw them into the attic like-

"With these slight sacrifices, Lobelia," said Billiger, tenderly. "we propitiate the good angels of domestic bliss and banish forever the demon of discord from our hearthstone! Forty-eight hours had passed-forty-eight short, happy hours. Night had come again. Billinger was in that attic. He had sneaked into it and was fumbling around noiselesly for something. In the dark his hand came in contact with a shoe and he grasped it. It had a

There was a faint scream. "Mrs. McSwat, is that you?" "Mr. McSwat, it is." "What are you doing here, madam?" "Sir, I am looking for my gum. What are

GENERAL CLUSERET. A Life That Would Sound Like Baron Mun-

Probably no living man can boast of a career more wildly romantic than that of General Cluseret, the recently elected Deputy to the French Assembly. A true sketch of his life would belittle the adventures of the Baron Munchausen. Cluseret proved himself a brave and a brilliant soldier on many fields. He served in Africa, in the German war, in the Italian war, in the war of the rebellion in this country, and in the fighting of the Paris Commune. He was a war correspondent under an assumed name during the fighting in Egypt. Several of his letters appeared in the Sun, in which be denounced Lord Wolseley as a military humbug, and the movement on Tel el Kebir as

a marche instead of a march. His eligibility is now questioned on the ground that he is an American citizen. He contends that in 1870, when he returned to France to fight the Germans, he became once more a Frenchman, and went through all the legal requirements to that end; but on the other hand it is said that there are some legal formalities which he neglected, and that consequently he is barred out by the code. In the third volume of his "Memoirs he says: "If received by my birth and merited by my military services in Africa and in the Crimea the title of Frenchman, I bave also won that of an American citizen on the battle-fields of Virginia. I might have claimed, under similar circumstances, the right to belong to the Italian family, if in Italy the quality of a citizen was not smothered under the term subject. The time will come, I hope, when public esteem will not be measured by the number of crosses and medals on a uniform, but upon the number of nationalities acquired for services rendered." Cluseret is certainly an interesting fellow, and doubtless we will bear from him again before

INDIA-RUBBER HORSESHOES.

A New Device That Will Shortly Replace Iron in the Shoeing of Horses. New York Mail and Express. "The proposed substitution of India-rubber

for mettle in the manufacture of horseshoes is based upon many supposed advantages," says a well-known authority, "one of these being that the former enables a horse to go easier over all kinds of roads and rough or smooth ground without slipping. The contrivance brought forward for this purpose is such as to obviate in one instance the necessity of using an iron shoe, which can be moved momentarily when the horse is shod with an iron shoe. According to this design the shoe consists of an Indiarubber bottom-piece molded to fit over and around the frog of the hoof, with a ledge or protecting rim rising up the front and around the level where the nails are clamped, the projection having an edge under which a steel band or other appliance can be drawn and nipped tight to retain the rubber shoe. The band is connected by studs, which pass through the heel part of the hoof, this being cut away from the inner side for the purpose, and the stud or studs may work eccentrically to obtain grip or fixing. If the rubber shoe is used with an iron shoe the frog portion or pad has a front plate and two side wings, partially imbedded in to hold the rubber shoe in place. If the rubber shoe be divided or made thin in the center, a swivel or other bar can be contracted from the rear to reduce the width of the pad, so that if it enters easily and also expands so as to fix the rubber shoes in position.

A Bonfire of Bibles in Spain.

Madrid Letter in London News. The Liberal government tries in vain to en force the spirit of tolerance among the authorities and subjects of his Catholic Majesty. Very recently, in Biscay, an agent of the Bible Society was attacked and insulted by twenty young Catholic students led by a Jesuit father, who excited the lads to take possession of, tear up, and make a pious bonfire of the Bibles. Testaments and tracts. The Spanish judges, after carefully investigating the case, declined to send the offenders before the tribunal for the assault and for the destruction of the property of the Foreign Bible Society. The students, and not the Jesuit father, who was the principal instigator of the outrage, will have to appear before the municipal magistrate, who can only inflict a fine and a few days' arrest, even if they are convicted. While this treatment is meted out to foreigners and Protestants, the Spanish courts of justice send journalists to penal servitude for criticising the state religion.

A Horse Put to Bed to Be Shod. Norwich (Conn.) Letter.

There is a horse in the town of Sprague be longing to Allen Williams that has to be put to bed to be shod. As blacksmiths do not have beds in their shops for the accommodation of such eccentric animals. Mr. Williams has to carry a mattress and pillows to the shop where his horse is shod. The horse does not like to go to bed, and as it takes good management to throw him down on to a mattrees, and get him into a mood and a position to have the shoes put on his hoofs, few blacksmiths like to undertake the job. A Norwich man has done the job repeatedly, and almost always the horse is driven to this city to have new shoes put upon him. The horse is thrown down and held on the mattress by straps across the body, and his owner incists on having the horse's head bolstered up in a comfortable position with two pillows while the work is being done. There is not, probably, another horse in New England that requires a mattrees and pillows to be shod upon.

Cannon Balls in Their Course

The well-known photographer, Anschuetz, of Lisea, has for some years been experimenting with photographs of the flight of cannon ball: from the moment of their projection to their striking the target or object aimed at. Last month, on the trying-grounds of the Gruson works, near Buckau, he has demonstrated the perfection of his studies. He succeeded in obtaining remarkable and highly interesting re-sults. His plates were submitted to the expert, Prof: Dr. Kænig, of the Berlin University, who was perfectly able to make therefrom the desired practical calculations. He established the are to be removed. The common yellow soes velocity of 400 meters a second, and that the an excellent soap by serubbing and scouring

TUTEWILER, UNDERTAKER

LEIR-Ayres Leir, in his eighty-first year. Funeral from his late residence, east of city, on Michiga on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock p. m.

CHURCH SERVICES. TIRST BAPTIST CHURCH-NORTHEAST COR-Reuben Jeffery, D. D., pastor. Morning service, 10:30; subject, "The Resurrection Body." Evening service, 7:30; subject, "Miracles." Sunday school, 2:15 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. prayer-meeting, 6:30 p. m.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS. MARY C. LLOYD, DENTIST. ROOM 20, OVER Fletcher's Bank. Reasonable prices. Elevator. ORANGE BLOSSOM SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR all female diseases. Safe and effective. For spe-cial instructions ladies will consult Mrs. M. A. Breed-love, general manager, 256 Fayette st. Lady agenus

A STROLOGER-MRS. DR. ELLIS CAN RE CONmarriage, inheritance, enemies, lost or stolen goods, lawsuits, sickness, death, journeys, etc. It sick, in trouble, or would know what to do for the best, consult the Doctor at once. 23 East Michigan street. D J. M'GUIRE, GENERAL SECRETARY OF To the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, will lecture at hall corner Tennessee and Washington (old Supreme Court room), on Monday evening next. Subject, "Organized Labor; Its Aims and Benefits." All carpenters, wood-working machine hands are cordially invited; also, all labor or

ganizations. Free to all. FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. DICYCLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT H. T. D HEARSEY'S, 147 N. Delaware st.

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AUCTION SALE.

A UCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS, FURNISH-ing goods, notions, counters and shelving, show-cases, etc. To the trade; We will sell, on Monday, Dec. 17, at 10 and 2 o'clock, at our room, No. 13 West Washington street, a general stock of dry goods embracing all-wool cashmeres, tricots, dress cloths. worsteds, plaids, all-wool satteens, debeges and a full line of dress goods, silks, satins, velvets, velveteens of all styles and colors, dress trimmings, braids, but tons, chenilles, flosses, drillings, cambric handkers chiefs, table linen, crashes, shirtings, ribbons, mooles underwear, yarns, gents and ladies' gloves and mixtens, ladies', misses' and children's cloaks, shawls, hosiery, corsets, spool cotton, etc., etc.; also, at the same time and place, sixty feet shelving in sections four silver-plated show-cases, counters, etc., etc. These good are all fresh and desirable, having beer bought expressly for the retail trade, and are sold to close the business. Terms, cash. Sales positive GUSTIN & McCURDY, auctioneers.

duration of the light thrown on the photographic plate did not exceed the ten-thousandth part of a second.

Countess, Duchess and Black Silk. The Countess of Dudley sleeps between black

silk sheets. They are made of silk merveillenx -a soft and fine material. She and the Duches of Hamilton both wear black silk lingerie. The latter has a black silk night-dress with a flounce of lace. Could caprice go further? They say it improves the appearance of the skin. Tem ance orators tell a story of a woman who pinned the blue ribbon to her night-gown, so that her principles should be prominent if a sudden alarm of fire made it imperative that she should appear in that single garment. The fade of these aristocratic ladies are quite as rational.

Empire Hair-Dressing.

Philadelphia Press For an empire dress there is a distinctive way of dressing the hair, and this is it: A few curls fall on the forehead, the hair is thence draws flat to the extreme top point or back of the crown and there is formed into a large double bow, or close, high cluster of loops. A flat bandeau of gold, or of velvet with a diamond star on it, can then be laid across the head, or a tiara may be worn, or a string of pearls may be twisted along the base of the bow of hair, or a small half-wreath of flowers can be placed in the same situation.

Careful housewives save even the small bits of soap that have become to little to use. Melt the pieces all together, put in a small bit of Indian meal and a few drops of perfumery. Let this harden in any shape desired, stamp on a pattern, or cut with a cake-cutter, and the result is a pleasing soap for tellet use. Other bits of soap can be molted in water, and while the mixture is hot stir in oatmeal until there is a stiff batter. For a hand soap this is unequaled when much dirt or deep stains of ink or berries